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Embryonic Budding in Hymenoptera. — Mr. Paul Marchal has recently published in the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy a preliminary account of a peculiar method of a sexual reproduction. The chalcid parasite Encyrtus lays a single egg in each egg of the moth Hyponomeuta. Like other chalcid eggs, this is at first surrounded by a cellular envelope; the cells of this multiply rapidly and develop into a long epithelial tube within the parasitized egg. The egg proper divides, and the divided portions separate, each one giving rise to an embryo, so that from one egg from fifty to one hundred embryos arise, lying like a chain in the epithelial tube, each of which gives rise to an Encyrtus like the parent. The author is at a loss to suggest a parallel to this method of reproduction among the Metazoa. The case of Lumbricus, as first described by Kleinenberg, at once suggests itself; and then there is that interesting case described by Agassiz in his "Methods of Study in Natural History," according to which the egg of our common sea snail Natica undergoes its third segmentation, and then from each of the resulting eight cells an embryo develops. Has any one yet confirmed this observation, or, if it be erroneous, has any one explained how the mistake arose?

The Cyclostome Pronephros. — In spite of the enormous literature on the pronephros, there are yet many points of fundamental importance unsettled. The recent papers of Rabl, van Wijhe, Felix, Field, Semon, and Price show many points of difference and few of agreement. The latest paper to come to our notice is that by S. Hatta (*Annotationes Japonica*, vol. i, 1897), upon the pronephros of the lamprey. Hatta claims that both the pronephric tubules and the pronephric duct arise from the region of the unsegmented mesoderm, but that the tubules at first correspond to the more dorsal segments. At most but six pairs of pronephric tubules are formed, the first and second of these in the segments where the posterior gill-slits later appear. These tubules, together with the sixth, disappear. Hatta regards these tubules as homologous with the Nierenanälchen of Amphioxus.

Marine Character of African Lake Fauna. — Mr. J. E. S. Moore recently read a paper before the Royal Society upon the results of his studies of the invertebrates of Lake Tanganyika, Africa. He points out that the fauna of this lake is strikingly unlike that of the other African lakes, Nyanza, Shirwa, and Kela, and that it has a facies peculiarly marine and of deep-sea forms at that. His conclu-